freeboard, and the freeboard computations. For information, the assigning and issuing authority shall also notify the Commandant of the names of the vessel and the Government involved and the date and place where the work was done.

(b) For a foreign vessel of a country not included in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner, master, or agent normally shall apply in writing to the American Bureau of Shipping, or to any other recognized assigning and issuing authority after it has been approved by the Commandant, for the assignment, survey, and certification of load lines, or for reissue of a load line certificate, as may be necessary for the vessel to clear ports of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Territory of Guam, or other U.S. possessions. Normally the same requirements, conditions, procedures, distribution of applicable certificates, etc., shall be applied to such foreign vessels which are applied to similar U.S.-flag vessels of 150 gross tons or over.

[CGFR 68–60, 33 FR 10058, July 12, 1968, as amended by CGFR 68–126, 34 FR 9013, June 5, 1969]

§ 42.11–15 Application for timber load lines.

(a) The owner, master, or agent of a vessel having load lines assigned under this subchapter may apply to the assigning and issuing authority for timber load lines when making his application for a load line certificate. After the vessel has been found in compliance with the applicable requirements in this subchapter, it may be marked with timber load lines, which will also be certified to in the load line certificate.

[CGFR 68–60, 33 FR 10058, July 12, 1968, as amended by CGFR 68–126, 34 FR 9013, June 5, 1969]

§ 42.11–20 Application for annual survey.

(a) The owner, master, or agent of a vessel holding a load line certificate shall apply to the assigning and issuing authority who issued the certificate for the annual survey required by § 42.09–40 or the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966.

[CGFR 68–60, 33 FR 10058, July 12, 1968]

Subpart 42.13—General Rules for Determining Load Lines

§ 42.13–1 Assumptions.

(a) The regulations in this part are based on the assumption that the nature and stowage of the cargo, ballast, etc., are such as will secure sufficient stability of the vessel and avoid excessive structural stress.

(b) The regulations in this part are also based on the assumption that, where there are other international requirements relating to stability or subdivision applicable to vessels, these requirements have been met.

[CGFR 68–60, 33 FR 10058, July 12, 1968]

§ 42.13–5 Strength of vessel.

(a) The assigning and issuing authority shall satisfy itself that the general structural strength of the vessel is sufficient for the draft corresponding to the freeboard assigned, and when requested shall furnish pertinent strength information to the Commandant.

(b) Vessels built and maintained in conformity with the requirements of a classification society recognized by the Commandant are considered to possess adequate strength for the purpose of the applicable requirements in this subchapter unless deemed otherwise by the Commandant.

[CGFR 68–60, 33 FR 10058, July 12, 1968, as amended by CGFR 68–126, 34 FR 9013, June 5, 1969]

§ 42.13–10 Freeboards assigned vessels.

(a) Vessels with mechanical means of propulsion, or lighters, barges, or other vessels without independent means of propulsion, shall be assigned freeboards in accordance with the provisions of §§ 42.13–1 to 42.20–75, inclusive.

(b) Vessels carrying timber deck cargoes may be assigned, in addition to the freeboards required by paragraph (a) of this section, timber freeboards in accordance with the provisions of §§ 42.25–1 to 42.25–20, inclusive.

(c) Vessels designed to carry sail, whether as the sole means of propulsion or as a supplementary means, and tugs, shall be assigned freeboards in accordance with the provisions of §§42.13–1 to 42.20–75, inclusive, and such additional freeboards as determined necessary by the Commandant under the procedure of paragraph (f) of this section.

(d) Vessels of wood or of composite construction, or of other materials the use of which the Commandant has approved, or vessels whose constructional features are such as to render the application of the provisions of §§42.13–1 to 42.25–20 unreasonable or impracticable, shall be assigned freeboards as determined necessary by the Commandant under the procedure of paragraph (f) of this section.

(e) The requirements in §§42.15–1 to 42.15–80, inclusive, shall apply to every vessel to which a minimum freeboard is assigned. Relaxations from these requirements may be granted to a vessel to which a greater than minimum freeboard is assigned provided the safety conditions of the vessel are determined to be satisfactory under paragraph (f) of this section.

(f) In each case specified by paragraphs (c) to (e) inclusive of this section, the assigning authority shall report to the Commandant the specific matters in which the vessel is deficient or requires special freeboard consideration due to design, arrangement, construction materials, propulsive method, or relaxation of requirements in this part. The report shall also furnish background data and recommendations of the assigning authority (including freeboard additions), as will enable the Commandant to reach a decision.

[CGFR 68–60, 33 FR 10058, July 12, 1968, as amended by CGFR 68–126, 34 FR 9013, June 5, 1969]

§42.13–15 Definitions of terms.

(a) *Length.* The length (*L*) shall be taken as 96 percent of the total length on a waterline at 85 percent of the least molded depth measured from the top of the keel, or as the length from the foreside of the stem to the axis of the rudder stock on that waterline, if that be greater. In vessels designed with a rake of keel the waterline on which this length is measured shall be parallel to the designed waterline.

(b) *Perpendiculars.* The forward and after perpendiculars shall be taken at the forward and after ends of the length (*L*). The forward perpendicular shall coincide with the foreside of the stem on the waterline on which the length is measured.

(c) *Amidships.* Amidships is at the middle of the length (*L*).

(d) *Breadth.* Unless expressly provided otherwise, the breadth (*B*) is the maximum breadth of the vessel, measured amidships to the molded line of the frame in a vessel with a metal shell and to the outer surface of the hull in a vessel with a shell of any other material.

(e) *Molded depth.* (1) The molded depth is the vertical distance measured from the top of the keel to the top of the freeboard deck beam at side. In wood and composite vessels the distance is measured from the lower edge of the keel rabbet. Where the form at the lower part of the midship section is of a hollow character, or where thick garboards are fitted, the distance is measured from the point where the line of the flat of the bottom continued inwards cuts the side of the keel.

(2) In vessels having rounded gunwales, the molded depth shall be measured to the point of intersection of the molded lines of the deck and sides, the lines extending as though the gunwale were of angular design.

(3) Where the freeboard deck is stepped and the raised part of the deck extends over the point at which the molded depth is to be determined, the molded depth shall be measured to a line of reference extending from the lower part of the deck along a line parallel with the raised part.

(f) *Depth for freeboard* (*D*). (1) The depth for freeboard (*D*) is the molded depth amidships, plus the thickness of the freeboard deck stringer plate, where fitted, plus

$$T(L-S)/L$$

if the exposed freeboard deck is sheathed;

where:

T is the mean thickness of the exposed sheathing clear of deck openings; and

S is the total length of superstructures as defined in paragraph (j)(4) of this section.